The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Select Miscellany.

WILLIAM HAVERLY.

About thirty years ago, said Judge P—— I stepped into a bookstore in Cincinnati, in search of some books that I wanted. While there a little ragged boy, not over twelve years of age, came in and inquired for a geography.

"Plenty of them," said the salesman.

"How much do they cost?"

"One dollar, my lad."

The little fellow drew back in dismay, and taking his little hand out of his pocket he commenced to count some pennies and little silver pieces that he had held until they were all wet with sweat. Several times he counted them, and then he said:

"I didn't know they were so much."

He turned to go out, and even opened the door, but closed it again and came back.

"I have only got sixty-one cents," he said; "you could not let me have a geography and wait a little while for the rest of the money?"

How eagerly his bright little eyes looked for the answer; and how he seemed to shrink within his ragged clothes when the man, not very kindly told him he could not. The disappointed little fellow looked up at me with a very poor attempt at a smile, and left the store. I followed out and overtook him.

"And what now?" I asked kindly.

"Try another place, sir."

"Shall I go, too, and see how you succeed?" I inquired.

"Oh yes, if you like," he said, in surprise.

Four different stores I entered with him, and each time he was refused.

"Will you try again?" I asked.

"Yes, sir; I shall try them all, or I should not know whether I could get one."

We entered the fifth store, and the little fellow walked up manfully, and told the gentleman just what he wanted, and how much money he had.

"You want the book very much?" said the proprietor.

"Yes, sir, very much."

"Why do you want the geography so very, very much?"

"To study, sir; I can't go to school, but I study what I can at home. All the boys have got one and they will get ahead of me. Besides, my father was a sailor and I want to learn of the places where he used to go."

"Does he go to those places now?"

"He is dead," said the boy softly. Then he added after a while: "I am going to be a sailor, too."

"Are you, though?" asked the gentleman, raising his eyebrows curiously.

"Yes, sir, if I live."

"Well, my lad, I will tell you what I will do; I will let you have a new geography, and you may pay the remainder of the money when you can, or I will let you have one that is not new for fifty cents."

"Are the leaves all in it, and just like the others, only not new?"

"Yes, just like the new ones."

"It will do just as well, then, and I'll have eleven cents left toward buying some other book. I'm glad they didn't let me have any at the other places."

The bookseller looked up inquiringly, and I told him what I had seen of the little fellow. He was much pleased, and when he brought the book along I saw a nice new pencil, and some clean white paper in it.

"A present, my lad, for your perseverance. Always have courage like that and you will make your mark."

"Thank you, sir, you are very good."

"What is your name?"

"William Haverly, sir."

"Do you want any more books?" I asked him.

"More than I can ever get," he replied, glancing at the books that filled the shelves.

I gave him a bank note. "It will buy some for you," I said.

Tears of joy came into his eyes.

"Can I buy what I want with it?"

"Yes, my lad, anything."

"Then I'll buy one book for mother," said he. "I thank you very much, and some day I hope I can pay you back."

He wanted my name and I gave it to him; then I left him standing by the counter so happy that I almost envied him; and many years passed before I saw him again.

Last year I went to Europe on one of the finest vessels that ever ploughed the waters of the Atlantic. We had beautiful weather until very near the end of our voyage; then came a most terrific storm that would have sunk all on board had it not been for the captain. Every spar was laid low, the rudder was almost useless, and a great leak had shown itself, threatening to fill the ship. The crew were all strong, willing men, and the mates were practical seamen of the first-class, but after pumping for the whole night and still the water was gaining on them, they gave up in despair and prepared to take to the boats, though they might have known that no small boat could live in such a sea. The captain, who had been below with his charts, now came up; he saw how matters stood, and with a voice that I heard distinctly above the roar of the tempest he ordered every man back to his post.

It was surprising to see all those men bow before the strong will of their captain and hurry back to the pumps.

The captain started below to examine the leak. As he passed me I asked him if there was any hope. He looked at me, then at the other passengers who had crowded up to hear the reply, and said rebukingly:

"Yes, sir, there is hope as long as one inch of this deck remains above the water. When I see none of it then shall I abandon the vessel, and not before; nor any one of my crew, sir. Everything shall be done to save it, and if we fail it will not be from inaction. Bear a hand, every one of you at the pumps."

Thrice during that day did we despair; but the captain's dauntless courage, perseverance and powerful will mastered every mind on board, and we went to work again.

"I will land you safely at the dock in Liverpool," said he, "if you will be men."

And he did land us safely, but the vessel sunk, moored to the dock. The captain stood on the deck of the sinking vessel, receiving the thanks and blessings of the passengers as they passed on the gang plank. I was the last to leave. As I passed he grasped my hand and said:

"Judge P——, do you recognize me?"

I told him I was not aware that I had ever seen him till I stepped aboard his ship.

"Do you remember the boy in search of a geography years ago, in Cincinnati?"

"Very well, sir; William Haverly."

"I am he," said he; "God bless you."

"And God bless noble Captain Haverly!"

SEWARD AND NAPOLEON.

An Unwritten Chapter of the Rebellion.

The death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon recalls an incident of the great Southern rebellion which has not hitherto been made public. It is well known that the late Emperor of the French was an active and earnest sympathizer with the South; that more than once he seriously meditated material intervention in its behalf; that the invasion of Mexico and the enthronement of Maximilian in the seat of the Montezumas was a part of a deliberate plot to break up the American Union. But to what lengths he proceeded—how resolutely determined he was to carry his fell design into execution—has never been fully known outside of a narrow circle. The story of his purpose is short but suggestive, and was told by Mr. Seward to a few personal friends at a dinner party, among whom was the writer of this article. No one who was present will ever forget the earnestness and animation of the great Statesman as he related the momentous incident.—The exact words, so pregnant with eloquent meaning—so solemn and impassioned—we cannot, in every instance reproduce, but the general import is given below:

"It was," said Mr. Seward, "in the darkest days of the rebellion. Disaster upon disaster had befallen the Union armies. Treason was active and bold-fronted at Washington, in the North and in the West. Rebel emissaries and their allies were plotting against us over the Canadian border. Our foreign relations were most critical. Rebel cruisers were being fitted out in British ports and sent to prey upon our commerce; Germany was coldly neutral; the smaller European States were indifferent spectators of the conflict; Russia was the only friend we had among the powers of the earth.

"In this desperate emergency I received an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French. It was marked 'private and confidential.' It began with expressions of personal regard for myself, and pain at the spectacle of the great republic in the throes of dissolution. 'Personally, said Napoleon, 'I could wish the cause of the Union to succeed. But the welfare of France and the force of popular opinion are paramount to individual sympathies. Our commercial interests are seriously suffering from the prolongation of your war. My subjects appeal to me to arrest the bloody conflict. I must obey the voice of France at whatever cost. You cannot put down the rebellion; embrace the earliest opportunity to make terms with the South. If you fail to do this, I shall feel compelled in the interests of my country—in the interests of civilization—to intervene with all the power at my command.'

"I answered Napoleon's insulting letter immediately. I said: This is a family quarrel. We propose to settle it in our own way and in our own time. We do not wish the assistance of outsiders; we will not brook interference. The American Union is to be preserved. It shall be preserved if it takes twenty years to do it. The war is hardly commenced yet; the people are just beginning to warm to the work. We wish to be on good terms with our neighbors—we wish especially to be on good terms with France, our ancient friend and ally. But you must keep hands off. If you presume to interfere, we will show you what a free people, battling for national existence, are capable of. Hitherto we have conducted the war humanely, in accordance with the codes that govern the most Christian States. Interference on your part will be the signal for a war of conquest and destruction. We will free the negroes; we will put arms in their hands, and send them forth to ravage and to plunder. We will make the South a waste and a desolation. Raise a hand against us, and horrors worse than those of San Domingo will be seen from one end of the South to the other.

"The letter was sent by the first steamer. The same day I telegraphed to Thurlow Weed, Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Simpson to meet me at the Astor House the morning following. That evening I left for New York, and explained to those gentlemen the objects of the Conference and the new danger that threatened the Union cause. I told them that they must at once go to Europe to labor unofficially with the governments and ruling classes in England and on the continent, to represent the wickedness, danger and folly of foreign interference. In less than a week they were on their journey, reached Europe at a most opportune moment—(Mason and Slidell had just been seized—England was in a white heat of rage)—and did much toward convincing Europe that the proper and the only thing to do was to leave us alone. And the mission cost the government less than seven thousand dollars.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

THE CITY OF PITTSBURG SHAKEN TO ITS CENTRE.

Four Boilers in the American Iron Works Blown Up Simultaneously --Seven Men Instantly Killed, and Many Wounded.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.—Four boilers in the American Iron Works of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, in Brownstown, Twenty-fourth Ward, exploded at about 10 o'clock this morning. The explosion was so tremendous that three sections of the building of some fifteen feet each were completely shattered, the roof being entirely carried away and scattered in all directions. There were about 3,000 laborers employed in the mill at the time the explosion occurred and for a time it seemed as though a very large number had either been killed or wounded by steam or fragments of the boilers that were hurled in various directions. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the most extravagant rumors were set afloat. Immediate steps were taken to relieve the injured who were still alive and recover the dead.

Up to the present time the following killed have been extricated from the debris: Pat Hawley, Mike Reynolds, Charles Fea, Thomas McCarthy, Barney McAuley, and Anoton Bickers. Some thirty were were wounded, but few of the number seriously.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The accident at the American Iron Works this morning surpasses in fatality anything that has occured in this city for some time. At 10 o'clock a battery of four boilers, situated at the upper or south side of what is known as the new mill of the American Iron Works exploded with a terrific report. The explosion resulted in the death of several men and great destruction of property. The boilers, which had been in the place where they exploded for about a year, although they had been some five years in use, were located about midway between the ends of the new mill, and were placed between the spike and nail factories, about 300 feet from the river. They faced south and this seemed to be the direction in which the force of the explosion principally expended itself, although the batteries were completely annihilated and the destruction was complete at the rear and on all the sides, as well as in the front. The ends of the spike and nail factories were blown down to the extent of about twenty-five feet, and the wall and roof of the new mill were blown away. Portions of the boilers, bricks and timbers from the ruined builings were thrown in all direciions and to great distances. Some of the fragments were thrown a distance of three or four blocks.

The cause of the explosion is enveloped in mystery. The engineer had examined the boiler guages only a few moments before the explosion, and found the state of the water satisfactory. The most intense excitement prevailed after the explosion. Great crowds immediately gathered at the scene of destruction and set to work to remove the debris and recover the bodies of the killed. Seven dead bodies have been extricated from the ruins, all of which are mutilated and some to a frightful extent. The bodies were also blackened to a degree as though burned. Two of the killed were found many feet away from the scene of of the accident in an adjoining mill. They had been employed there and were struck by the flying missiles. One man was bringing a load of coal to the furnace of the battery, on an elevated railway which led over the boilers. When the explosion occurred he was just over the battery, and was blown upward for a considerable distance. The lower jaw of one workman was found lying at some distance from the body. Five bodies were partially buried under the ruins, and were removed with hard labor. The killed were borne away on stretchers as fast as their bodies were recovered, and the scenes which followed recognition by friends were painful in the extreme.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 3.—The steam boiler in Geddes' rolling mill exploded at noon today, severely injuring one workman and slightly injuring seven others. The boiler was new and the cause of the accident is unknown. The building and machinery were damaged to the extent of $5,000.

Still Another Explosion---Eight Persons Killed and Fourteen Wounded.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 3.—This afternoon the boiler in John Wood & Bros. boiler shop in Conshocton, three miles below this place, exploded with terrific force, killing eight of the employees, and wounding a number of others. Three of the killed are boys who worked in the print shops, about 200 feet from the scene of the explosion. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

VIOLENT STORM IN ENGLAND.

The Streets of London Blocked by Snow--A Terrific Gale on the Coast --Many Vessels Wrecked and a Fearful Loss of Life.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The British Isles were visited lost night by one of the most violent storms ever experienced even at this season of the year. Snow fell to an extraordinary depth in the city and country. This morning it was six inches deep in the streets of London. Travel was almost wholly suspended. Omnibusses and cabs ceased running, and scarcely a vehicle of any description has been seen in the streets all day. In the provinces the snow fall was much heavier, and in the extreme north the drifts are several feet deep.

The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks have already been reported, and there has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Torquay and around the Scilly Islands.

The steamer Clan Alpine went ashore during the night on Blackhead and became a total wreck. It is feared that all on board are lost.

The ship Sarah was wrecked on the Irish coast near Ballbriggan, and fourteen of her crew were drowned.

An accident occurred to-day on the London and Northwestern Railway at Stafford, by which several persons were killed and injured.

A Great Criminal Trial.

In the whole history of criminal jurisprudence there has never, probably, been anything equal to the gigantic trial which was concluded at Moscow, in Russia, on the 21st of November, and in which were arraigned 500 prisoners, upward of 200 of whom were convicted and sentenced to cruel penalties. Among the accused were persons of every station of life—grayhaired men and youths, men and women; among the latter some highly accomplished and prepossessing in appearance. All the prisoners were charged with one of the gravest offences in the criminal code of Russia—that of counterfeiting. That code says: "The person that counterfeits the coin or the currency of the Imperial Government shall suffer death."

Notwithstanding this rigorous provision Russia has been flooded for many years past with well executed counterfeits of the Government Treasury notes. The prompt execution of several who were caught in passing the spurious currency did not check the evil, and for the last three years it became so great that the Minister of Finance was almost in despair. Offers of the largest rewards did not lead to the detection of the guilty parties. Changes in the appearance of the Treasury notes did not do much good either, for so vast is the extent of the Russian Empire that it takes the Imperial Government six months to communicate its decrees to the remotest part of the country.

At length, in last July, a curious accident gave the government the long looked for clew, which led to the discovery of an association of criminals of both sexes, banded together for the purpose of circulating the spurious currency, and which extended from the bleak and frozen shores of the White Sea to the Volga and the Black Sea. In the course of the two following months, 3,000 men and women were arrested, but, after a preliminary examination, 2,500 of them were discharged and about five hundred of them were held for trial. Among the latter were six Frenchmen of St. Petersburg, who had been caught printing the counterfeit notes, and a comparatively large number of women. The prisoners were all conveyed to Moscow, where they were confined in the vast vault underneath the Kremlin palace. Criminal law in Russia is barbarous at best, and the male prisoners were herded together like as many hogs. They received the coarsest of fare, and straw was their only couch. The women were treated but little better.

On the 20th of October the trial was opened in the large hall of the Kremlin, which holds nearly 5,000 persons. The proceedings were protracted for a month, and the prosecution succeeded in establishing the guilt of over one third of the accused. Two hundred and three of them were found guilty, among them about fifty women. Sentence of death was passed upon six French printers, and the others were condemned to hard labor in the gold mines of the Ural mountains for life, or for ten years. The doomed men and women burst into piercing shrieks and howls; and well they might for in the case of the former, the sentence included barbarous flogging and branding on the forehead with red hot iron; while the women, some of whom were of refined descent, shuddered at the idea of having to do the most menial work for life, or ten years at the station houses, where the keepers of the male prisoners reside. In their despair, some of the unfortunates threw themselves upon the ground, and their piercing cries, mingled with the clanking of the chains, produced a truly horrible effect. The excitement and frenzy of the condemned grew from minute to minute more intense, and the judges, in order to restore quietude, had to call in the soldiers, who, with their kantschubs, beat the prisoners right and left, and then dragged them back to the vaults of the prison.

Encourage Your Mechanics.

The Atlanta *Constitution* has the following on this subject, which is full of good sense, and we commend it to our people. Our mechanics are one of the most useful and industrious classes of our people, and do as much, or more, towards building our city than any other.

"Do not send abroad for help if you have work to do when it can be done in your own town. Encourage your own honest, industrious, faithful mechanics. They need all the work they can get. By such a course you keep money at home, assist the worthy, and have just as good work performed. It is the way to make your town prosper—to support your own schools, churches, and press. Where there is a disposition to send a hundred miles for an article that, to say the least, could be manufactured as well at your own door, there will always be little or no business done in that place. The churches will be thinly attended and all kinds of labor extremely dull. Wherever mechanics are the best employed, prosperity is seen, the social virtues predominate, and kindly, brotherly feeling is experienced, which is the source of unspeakable happiness.

"Whatever you have to be done, look around and see if your mechanics cannot do it. If you have a house to build, or a shoe to tap, or a saddle to be made, tinware to mend, a house to paint, or a pack of cards to print, just look among your homefolks before you send abroad, and if there is none in your town capable of doing the task it will be time enough to look elsewhere. It is a wrong idea to think nothing is serviceable that is made at home. We know of many an instance where men have refused to purchase work made by their neighbor, and sent to a distant city for the articles which they needed, and paid a third more for them, when, behold, they have been manufactured and sent away to sell by the same neighbor of whom they refused to purchase.

"Let the motto of all be, I will encourage my own mechanics. In turn you will be encouraged also. A mutual feeling of good-will and kindness will spring up in our midst, and prosperity will be observable in every street and in every dwelling."

Three-fourths of the difficulties and miseries of men come from the fact most men want wealth without earning it, fame without deserving it, popularity without temperance, respect without virtue, and happiness without holiness.

"CHARGE IT."

A simple little sentence is this, to be sure, and yet it may be considered as one of the most insidious enemies with which people have to deal. It is very pleasant to have all the little commodities offered for sale in the market, and it is sometimes hard to deny one's self of the same, when they can be obtained by saying "charge it." But this habit of getting articles, however small the expense may be, without paying for them, keeps one's funds in a low state most of the time. 'I have not the money to-day, but I should like the article very much,' says a young man who, happening into a store, sees something which strikes his fancy. 'Never mind,' says the gentlemanly clerk, 'you are good for it.' 'Well, I will take it and you may charge it.' And so it is that little accounts are opened at one place and another, till the young man is surprised at his liabilities; which, though small in detail, are sufficiently large in the aggregate to reduce his cash materially when settling day comes. In many instances, if the cash were required, the purchase would not be made even had the person money by him; but to some, getting an article charged does not seem like parting with an equivalent. Still, when pay-day comes, as it always does, this illusion vanishes, and a feeling is experienced of parting with money and receiving nothing in return.

If there is an actual necessity of making a purchase, and the means are not at hand, there is a reasonable excuse for obtaining the same credit; but when the article can be dispensed with until payment can be made, it is much to the advantage of the purchaser to do so. 'We must have a nice set of furniture,' says a young couple about to be united in marriage, 'but we have not the means. However, we will get it and have it charged.' And so they start in life with a debt hanging over them for which there is no occasion. The habit once formed is difficult to break away from, and whenever anything is wished for, it is purchased without considering that circumstances may arise which will render the payment of the debts incurred impossible. Were there a certainty of health and a supply of labor, it would place rather a different construction upon the matter. But considering the fluctuating character of business, making it possible that a mechanic may be thrown out of employment at any time, it is certainly better to be prepared for such emergencies by keeping clear of debt.

Sickness may also overtake one at any time, and the thought that numerous charges are standing against us, aggravates the disease and renders the misfortune harder to bear. Taking this view of the matter is it not better to forego the pleasure of possessing articles which our taste may prompt us to purchase until the means are in hand? It is very easy to say 'charge it,' but not always so easy to pay it. And this is always the ultimatum. If payment is deferred too long the very one who politely tells the purchaser that it will not make the slightest difference about the money, will say he had no business to buy fine feathers if he had no prospect of paying.

And in a measure this is true. By pursuing such a course, a person is never independent; the host of little debts are ever ready to perplex and worry him, when that for which they were incurred has been used. Hence it may be said that the custom of charging it, is unjust both to purchaser and seller, as the one loses his peace of mind and the other oftentimes loses his money. Getting in debt is easy, but getting out is just the reverse; and for that reason it would be well for people to ask, when about to make a purchase in the manner alluded to, is it not best for me to wait until I have the money, and then not have to order the seller to 'charge it?'

Transit of Venus.

The transit of Venus across the sun happens upon the eight day of December, 1874. Arrangements are now being made for its proper scientific observation in nearly every portion of the globe. Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and England have made liberal appropriations for defraying the expenses of the various scientific expeditions to be sent out, and Congress has lately appropriated $50,000 for carrying out the same purposes in the United States. The observations of the solar eclipse, two years ago, by American astronomers, were universally acknowledged to be equal in value to any studies of the like phenomenon ever made in Europe.

The general reader, we opine, has a very vague and indefinite idea of the particular results which are expected to be attained by the proposed expeditions. The direct object aimed at, of course, is to determine the exact distance of the sun from the earth. This knowledge secured, the astronomer holds in his hands a key which unlocks the mysteries of the visible heavens, and enables him to calculate the distance from planet to planet as accurately as the surveyor can measure the shortest and straightest line of road.

It will be eight years before the next transit of Venus occurs, after which impatient astronomers will be compelled to wait until the dawning of the twenty-first century, or the year A. D. 2004. The approaching opportunity is, therefore, too valuable to be lost, and a consciousness of that fact seems to pervade the entire scientific world.—If the present arrangements are carried into effect, nothing save some universal and unprecedented disturbance of the elements can prevent full and perfect success from being attained, and the grandest astronomical triumph of the age achieved.—*Boston Globe.*

Pork Packing in the West.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—Reports from ninety-eight packing points outside of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville show 1,523,350 hogs packed to 22d. inst. The estimated number yet to be packed is 443, 800,—The places unheard from packed last year 421,018. The four cities to the same date 2,310,421. Compared with the 2,560,771, the whole of last season, the total crop will probably reach 5,000,000. Partial returns of weight indicate an increase of 10 pounds of pork and 1-1.5 pounds of lard per head.

Agricultural.

Value of Raising Sheep.

The high price of wool this year, and the great demand for sheep or lambs for meat, has made many a farmer wish he had a good flock of sheep. The price of wool for a few years has been so low and fluctuating that it has led the farmers to kill off their sheep, and just the same results follow that have in years before they find when wool advances, they have no sheep on hand. We have advocated high prices for wool, advising the farmers if they had any and could afford to hold it, not to sell. Although there has been a little depression in the market, we still adhere to the view, that the woolen mills during the coming season will be large buyers of domestic wools, and we notice the reports from foreign markets show great firmness abroad arising from the same causes that prevail in this country—shortness of supply. Nor do we think, with the growth of business in our country, will the supply for several years to come, exceed the demand for medium grade of wools which are the staples grown here.

The question of raising sheep for their meat is not an unimportant one; with the growth of our country the consumption of eatables increase, and the favorite meat, now, and that which brings the highest price is lamb, and with an increasing interest in it as the most wholesome and palatable of all meats. It is already getting so scarce and high that it has to be purchased only as a luxury by those who can afford it. We have spoken thus far of the demand for wool and mutton at a price that will pay largely for sheep-raising.

Their value to the farm is not, perhaps, fully understood. It is an old proverb, "wherever the foot of the sheep touches the land is turned into gold." Sheep will enrich land faster than any other animal. On the mountain pastures they are valuable in clearing up the land, freeing it from weeds, shrubs and briars, and bring to it clover and nutritious grasses. They are easily raised and cared for both Summer and Winter. The risk in loss by death is small, and if well managed will not die in debt to the owner. If it dies at birth it has cost nothing. If it dies the first year the wool and pelt is worth all it has cost up to that time. Sheep husbandry has a value to make the land more profitable, more productive, at a less expenditure than any other animal kept on the farm.

N. E. Homestead.

Depletion of Soils.

After the careful study of the subject many years, the writer estimates the loss of fertility in one hundred million acres of land in the United States, in consequence of defective husbandry and improper tillage, as equal to an average loss of [illegible] dollars per acre—being an aggregate of one thousand million dollars. This was a report made to Congress [illegible] the Agricultural Department.

Since that time the undersigned has investigated the turned-out old fields and agriculture of the Southern States patiently, if not thoroughly, over twenty years, and feels confident that there are two hundred million acres (about half in old fields and half under fence) in the Union, which are depleted to the extent at least of ten dollars injury per acre, on a fair average. In other words, our landed estate is really poorer than nature made it by two thousand million dollars. If we cease to do this evil in the future, and learn to do well, this damage may soon be repaired; but if we continue to follow the bad example of Persia from the days of her greatest agricultural development, when she fed and clothed vast armies to conquer the world, besides feeding and clothing all the farmers and mechanics at home, we too, in the future shall die by hundreds and thousands from starvation precisely as the Persians have died within a year.

God is no respecter of persons. He punishes nations in this world for their sins, for they have no public souls to exist in the next.

The natural laws that govern the fruitfulness of all tilled ground, meadows and pastures, are the same everywhere. Let us study them. Why did the Incas of Peru decree that death should be the punishment of any one who should kill one of the guano birds, whether on land or water? Because a great moral principle rests on the necessity of feeding the soil that feeds mankind. In the absence of this necessity, no such decree would have been published or respected. Are our Christian consciences less enlightened or less obedient to the laws of the Divinity that made us and the ground we cultivate, than the heathen consciences of the aborigines of this continent.

It strikes me that we disgrace our moral not less than our intellectual culture as a nation of reading and educated farmers. A nation may know its duty and do it not. What then? It must suffer the wrath of Him who made the universe.—*Country Gentleman.*

Treating Fruit Trees in February.

The following seasonable hints, we place at a conspicuous place, taken from an exchange:

As a rule, it is better not to prune at all than to prune too much, especially if fruit trees have attained sufficient size to produce good crops of fruit. Peach trees, differing somewhat from other classes of trees in forming large quantites of fruit-bearing wood in a short time, need annual shortening in of the previous years' growth. Failing in this will cause the fruit to be vast in numbers, but small in size, and often from this defect will hardly pay marketing expenses.

Fruit trees of all kinds can be transplanted with success during this month. Grape vines, figs, etc., are best set out after the first of the month than before. All orchards should be plowed during February, and manured before the trees commence to bloom. Apply manure broadcast, and not close to the trees, and use such fertilizers as are easily converted into plant food, rather than in an insoluble state.

When fruit trees occupy the ground, nothing else should—except very short grass.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—We should like to see some person bold enough, after repeated failures to organize an Agricultural Society or Farmers' Club in this county, to make another attempt. We know our people are slow to move and delight to "tread in the way their fathers trod," notwithstanding they must plainly see they are not making much headway by such a course. This is, we know, styled the age of progress, and although many old ways of doing business practiced by our good old forefathers were, in their day and generation, very commendable, improvements in various ways have stood the test of later years, many of which are adapted to our agricultural friends.

Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs have proven themselves to be beneficial, and therefore we feel it to be our duty to remind the good people of Forsyth that they are losing much precious time in delaying to avail themselves of the benefits which such associations invariably bestow; our farmers should form clubs in every county and township. It is one of the best means of promoting their own interests and disseminating information among those who remain at home and those who desire to settle among us.—Small beginnings should not discourage. Small clubs of twelve have grown to number hundreds in the course of a few years.

Who will make another attempt to inaugurate Farmers' Clubs in the county?

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.— It is stated that President Grant and his Cabinet will make a tour through the Southern States after the adjournment of Congress. Notwithstanding differences of political opinion, we notice several of the most influential papers of an adjoining State, advise the Southern people to exhibit for the Chief Magistrate, should he visit them, the respect and courtesy due his station. The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "There never was a time when the community should have treated the President slightingly. But at this time, we should be farther from it than ever." Richmond will, in all probability, be taken in the President's route.

Quite recently even Gen. Butler proffered the hand of brotherhood and peace to the Southern people, and the President's official paper approved to the sentiment; and it is said the object of the President's Southern tour is to see and judge for himself of the condition and feeling of the Southern people.

It may be that the President's treatment of the South was the result of misinformation, and he might have been misled [illegible] and designing counselors;—but a [illegible] *occupying the high and responsible* position of President of the United States should at all times be well and correctly posted, and not suffer himself to be misled or prejudiced by evil disposed persons.

THE WEATHER.—Not only in this country, but in foreign lands, the weather has been intensely cold during the past week. In England 100 persons have been frozen to death.

High waters in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, on the 7th.

It rains here every two or three days, on Saturday night last we had quite a storm all night long.

The night of the 9th inst., was the coldest of the season in New York.

Internal Improvement Schemes in Congress.

The following schemes have assumed a tangible shape in Congress. The Niagara Canal bill, providing that the Government shall construct a canal around the falls, by a direct appropriation from the Treasury, and which, it is estimated will call for $12,000,000; the James River and Kanawha Canal bill, creating a board of commissioners, one to be appointed by the President, and one by each of the States of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, who are to construct and control a canal from Richmond to the Ohio river by the way of the James, Jackson, Greenbrier, New and Kanawha rivers, and granting $8,000,000 in bonds in aid of the work; and the Atlantic and Great Western bill, proposing a similar loan for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Tennessee river with those of the Savannah, and thus making a water high-way navigable for steamboats from St. Louis and the Northwest to the Atlantic Ocean at Savannah. The cost of this scheme is set down at $39,000,000. A strong effort will be made to pass all these bill at this session.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Last week we noticed the completion of this railroad. The Raleigh *Sentinel* has some particulars, which may be interesting to some of our readers:

"This great thoroughfare, opening up a new and direct means of transportation of the mighty West from Ohio to the ocean on the capes of Virginia is now finished. We congratulate the "Old Dominion" on this grand event. One can now go from Richmond to the new and flourishing village of Huntingdon on the Ohio in 11 hours, and in 13 hours more to St. Louis—*all by rail direct.*

It is easy to see what great results will come of this, not only to Virginia, but to the South and West, and, indeed to the whole country. It more than realizes the ideas and the wish of Washington himself, when he first suggested the national line, of communication from Hampton Roads to the Lakes, as the most important to the prosperity and power of the whole country."

In the House, on the 10th, the bill increasing the salaries of the President and other officers, was lost by 119 to 81.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE—Feb. 4th.—A lot of bills introduced and properly referred, which will be noticed when they come up for action.

House bill for appointing two Agricultural Commissioners was discussed, pending which the special order bill for the establishment of the county of Gilliam, which was offered by Mr. Cunningham who moved to indefinitely postpone. The Senate adjourned without action on bill.

HOUSE.—Memorial to change the name of county seat of Stokes was presented by Mr. Mitchell. Bill favorably reported by Committee. Central Railroad bill passed its several readings. 88 yeas—1 nay. Appropriation of $45,000 to Deaf and Dumb Asylum passed. A number of bills indefinitely postponed.

SENATE—5th.—School bill referred to Committee on Education. Holden disability bill referred to Judiciary Committee Agricultural bill considered without action

HOUSE—Motion to adjourn on the 15th instead of 17th prevailed. Nothing else of importance.

SENATE—6th.—Message from Gov. Caldwell received and subject matter indefinitely postponed.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the bill to amend the constitution of the State was taken up, the question being on the passage of the bill for the first amendment in regard to the State debt, on its second reading, passed.

The second bill of the constitutional series was then taken up, viz: the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Works, and it passed—33 to 8.

The third bill abolishing the code commission, also passed—33 to 6.

The fourth bill, making the exemption from taxation of $300 worth of property general, passed—33 to 8.

The fifth bill in regard to the University led to some discussion, and failed to pass by the requisite majority.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative to move a reconsideration; and on his motion the further consideration of the question was postponed till to-morrow at 10:50.

The next bill, the school provision received in the affirmative, 30 to 8—not agreed to by want of the necessary majority.

Mr. Troy changed his vote to move a reconsideration and the question was postponed till 11:30 to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Nothing worth noticing, there being no definite action.

SENATE—7th.—Mr. Cowles introduced a bill to repeal the act authorizing justices of the peace to issue process beyond their own counties.

The resolutions in regard to the corrupt and fraudulent practices of certain members of Congress in the matter of the Credit Mobilier, the purchase of seats, &c., were rejected—20 to 16.

Mr. Todd moved that a message be sent to the House acknowledging the receipt of the message in regard to the impeachment of R. M. Henry. Adopted.

The bill to authorize the discontinuance of the highway from Salem to Moses Stewart's, in Forsyth county, passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill for the relief of the Sheriff and Tax Collector of Forsyth county. The impeachment bill of Solicitor Henry passed 3rd reading. A Committee was appointed managers to prefer articles of impeachment.

Section 11 of the Revenue Bill under consideration in the House, Mr. Wheeler, of Forsyth, moved to strike out the *proviso* which says that only twenty acres of land as the property of Churches or Schools should be exempt, was lost by the following vote, Republicans voting aye:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Badger, Bean, Bennett, Blythe, Bowe, Bowman, Brown, of Davidson, Bryant of Pitt, Bryant of Halifax, Bryan of Wilkes, Bryan of Alleghany, Carson, Cox, Dndley, Ellison, Fletcher, Foster, Gant, Gilmer, Gorman, Goodwyn, Hampton, Hughes, Jordan, King, Mclaurin, Miller, Michael, Morrison, Paschal, Perry, of Wake, Reid of Randolph, Shinn of Iredell, Shackelford, Todd, Trivett, Turner, Waddill, Williamson, Wheeler, and Whisnant.—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson of Davie, Anderson of Clay, Ballard, Blackwell, Bryson of Swain, Brooks, Bullard, Byrd, Carter, Copeland, Carson, Davis, Dickey, Freeman, Gidney, Gray, Grady, Haynes, Houston, Jones of Caldwell, Jones of Northampton, Jones of Orange, Jones of Tyrrell, Joyner, Johns, Lloyd, Lutterloh, Maxwell, McGehee, Mitchell, Moring, Moss, Outlaw, Presson, Reid of Mecklenburg, Richardson, Rhodes, Shaw, Shinn of Cabarrus, Stowe, Sneed, Warlick, Watson, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, Whitmire and Woodhouse—51.

SENATE—8th.—Corporation bills and various other bills of an unimportant nature occupied the Senate.

Mr. Waugh introduced a bill to amend paragraph 532, Code of Civil Procedure. Also a bill to appoint commissioners to construct and finish a road accross the Blue Ridge in the county of Surry. Referred.

House bill 352, a bill to incorporate the Danbury Lodge, No. 323, of Free and Accepted Masons at Danbury, Stokes county, N. C. Passed its several readings.

House bill 342, a bill to enable the commissioners of Surry county to consolidate and discharge the debt of said county and for other purposes. Passed over and made special order for Thursday next, at eleven o'clock.

House bill 375; a bill authorizing the county commissioners of Stokes county to levy a special tax. Passed second reading.

Machinery bill passed 2nd and recommitted to Finance Committee.

SENATE—10th.—The resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to urge upon Congress the granting of pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war, was adopted.

The School bill was considered by sections and several amendments adopted. The Senate adjourned before final action was had.

HOUSE.—House bill No. 375 passed 3rd reading. Nothing of importance.

FIRES.—We see accounts almost daily of destructive fires in this country and Canada. Persons cannot be too careful with this dangerous element.

A destructive fire occurred in Wadesboro on the 3rd inst., destroying five stores and the post office.

A dispatch from Topoka, Kansas, Feb. 9th, says that Senator York, before the Legislative Committee, re-iterates his statement, that Senator Pomery paid him seven thousand dollars for his vote. He says Ingalls, Senator elect, knew nothing of the trap set for Pomeroy.

Compulsory Education.

The New York papers report a Beecher lecture on this now much-discussed subject. The reverend gentleman spoke of the growing movement in favor of education. Great Britain, he said, was now actively moving for a reform in the means of education. With us the question is: "Shall the State educate or the Church?" There could be no doubt that it would be settled in that, as in other lands, that the State should educate, not the priest. It was the education of Germany that had raised it a head and shoulders above all the other nations of Christian Europe, who were now just discovering that an educated people was indispensable to political power. Ninety-eight per cent. of the German army could read and write, but only forty-eight per cent. of the French army could do so. The education of the whole people not only increased the military strength of a State, but its wealth-producing power. If workmen did not like their present position, let them educate themselves to higher thoughts; for, so sure as there was a God in Heaven, no man could be kept down who had educated brains. The Government of this country would be imperilled without the education of all; he was not afraid of universal suffrage, he said, when votes were cast intelligently, and he was in favor, too, of woman suffrage. Since universal suffrage was a foregone conclusion it had become a national necessity to educate the whole youthful population of every State, which should make provision for that purpose by a general tax. Education should be made compulsory, and morality and the industries should also be taught in the schools; the very existence of a State, he contended, required it to educate the whole body of its citizens.—Religion, sectarian religion, was not only not necessary to its existence, but it was the worst thing it had to contend against. It ought, then, to educate the people in the elements of literature, in the grounndwork of humility, honesty, temperance, self-control, fidelity, industry, and patriotism. He would have every boy and girl, he said, so brought up that they could earn their own livings, and the free school so good that no private schools could live in their neighborhood. The lecturer closed by showing that, if a State possessed the right to determine how a man should build, and to take his land if it was required, if the interests required children to be educated, it had the right to enforce their education.

The New Army Uniform.

The new army uniform, worn for the first time by the officers on New Year's Day at the President's reception, attracted much attention. The Washington *Star* says:

It is very showy, and the plumes of the various branches of the service are designated by different colors. The coat is of dark blue cloth, double-breasted, with a skirt extending from one-half to three-fourths of the distance between the hip and the knee. Staff officers wear pants of dark blue cloth without stripe; other officers wear light blue pants, with stripe of similar color to that of the facings of their respective arms, except for infantry officers, where the stripe is of dark blue.

General Sherman wore two rows of buttons on the breast of his coat, placed in fours. He wore epaulettes, and his plume consisted of three white ostrich feathers. Other general and staff officers wore three black ostrich feathers, and regimental officers wore plums of horse hair or cock's feathers of a color similar to the trimmings of their coats. General Sherman and the General and staff officers wore chapeaus; light artillery and cavalry officers, black felt helmets with gold cords and tassels and gilt trimmings; other officers dark blue cloth hats. Generals Babcock and Dent were attired in full suits, and not in uniform as heretofore.

The Vienna Exposition.

From letters received there can be no doubt that the Vienna Exposition will excel in magnitude of display and minuteness of detail any of the great world's fairs ever held before, not even excepting the famous "Paris Exposition Universelle." All the great cities of the Union are actively preparing, among other things, to make as fine an exhibition as possible of the school systems of their respective States.

Boston proposes to exhibit a completely equipped school, which has been pronounced by those who ought to know a model for all others. In addition to the school proper there will be taken also a room for the display of apparatus. St. Louis will send out a statistical chart showing the condition of education in the city, and fifty copies of reports (printed in German) of the operations of the schools since 1869; also architectural drawings of school buildings in the city. Chicago, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cincinnati will send specimens of drawings by the pupils of their schools. Other cities are moving in the matter, but nothing definite has been determined. About the first of March the first vessel bound for the Exposition will sail. It will be loaded exclusively with models and representations to be placed upon exhibition at the Fair.

Several enterprising steamship lines are getting up excursions with Vienna as an objective point, although they propose to touch at many other places of interest during the trip. As they propose to charge greatly reduced rates, thousands will avail themselves of an opportunity of seeing the sights of the Old World.

The Cook Company of Pittsburg, are especially active.

One feature of this Exhibition, which was but little attended to in the others will be the prominence which is given to the science of education. A comparison will thus be made between the different systems of the world, the best, of course, receiving the sanction of the most competent judges.

The Columbia *Carolinian* says: The Spartanburg & Union Railroad was sold on Monday last by the Sheriff of Union, under an order of foreclosure. It was bid off for $308,000, by General Alfred Austell, of Atlanta, William H. Inman, Esq., of New York, and Rufus Y. McAden, Esq., of Charlotte. The parties at once paid the $50,000 cash, and in addition prepaid the first instalment upon the bond given for the balance of purchase money. The above statement is made upon the very best authority. It will be found different from statements made in other papers.

The bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt act has not yet passed the Senate. Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent the repeal of a measure that has been such a fruitful source of dishonesty and fraud, says the Cristian *Advocate*.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.—The bill to relieve the disabilities of Hon. W. A. Graham, of North Carolina has now passed both Houses.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—HOUSE.—By Rogers, a bill to abolish the tax on spirits distilled from fruits.

By Young, a bill to remove disabilities from all citizens of the United States.

By Mooney, a bill to bridge the Red river near Shreveport, and Ouchita near Monroe.

Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported adversely on sundry bills for refunding the cotton tax, but asked that they have a free consideration of the proposition, and assign Friday for its consideration; negative 117, yeas 68; nays not two-thirds.

Shildon, of La., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to pay mail contractors in the Southern States for services up to the time of the secession of the respective States. Rejected 57 to 61.

SENATE.—The bill relieving Hardcastle, of Miss., passed.

Norwood's bill for public buildings at Atlanta, passed.

Col. Price addressed the Committee on Mines and Mining of the House this morning on the subject of the endowment of a school of Mines in the North Georgia Agricultural College. His bill was referred to a sub-Committee, consisting of Young, of Georgia, Shober, of North Carolina and Randell, of Nevada, who will report favorably at an early day.

Feb. 4.—HOUSE.—The bill granting Mrs. Wood, a daughter of Zachary Taylor, fifty dollars per month passed, commencing when her husband died. The evidence before the Credit Mobilier Committee was ordered to be printed. The evidence affecting members of the Senate was referred to that body. Pensions occupied the day.

SENATE.—The Senate discussed resumption of specie payment.

Feb. 5.—SENATE.—A bill for the consolidation of the National Banks was presented to the Senate committee on Finance today. It is proposed by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The finance bill, resuming specie payments this year, and free banking next, was tabled—ayes 29, nays 27.

HOUSE.—Mr. Beck, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the Internal Revenue law, the effect of which he explained as follows:—The first section restored the law of 1862, which allowed producers of tobacco, to sell at the place of production, to consumers to an amount not exceeding an hundred dollars. The second section proposed to increase the fractional parts of barrels required to be stamped by including thirds of barrels. The third section proposes to provide that the man who made wine from grapes raised by himself, might sell at the place of production, without paying the twenty-five dollars special tax now required. On that explanation the bill passed.

Feb. 6.—The bill which passed the House of Representatives on yesterday, giving to producers of tobacco the right to sell direct to consumers, meets the general disapproval of all the manufacturers of the country as well as of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Feb. 6.—HOUSE.—Mr. Young's bill with Senate amendments, appropriating $110,000 for public buildings at Atlanta, has passed and goes to the President.

The bill relieving R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, has passed.

The conference committee's report upon the war sloops bill was adopted. It provides for the building of eight sloops, the cost not to exceed one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Thirty thousand dollars has been appropriated for the investigation of the elections in Arkansas, Louisiana and Kansas.

Feb. 7.—SENATE.—The bill for the distribution of the Geneva award occupied the entire day.

On motion of Mr. Norwood of Georgia, the bill relieving certain persons in Georgia and other southern States of their political disabilities was taken up.

The bill was amended so as to include some additional names, when Mr. Flanagan of Texas, moved to insert the name of Jefferson Davis, saying that if the rebels were to be relieved so freely he wished to relieve the chief one and get done with the business. He demanded the yeas and nays of his amendment, but they were not ordered.

A vote was then taken on the bill, which resulted: nayes, 27; noes, 7—no quorum voting. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Private bills occupied the day.

During a discussion on the bill for a professor of the Spanish language at West Point, Mr. Butler spoke of the acquisition of Mexico as a thing that would take place in this generation, and Mr. Coburn predicted that the American boy was born who would issue a proclamation from the Moro Castle, in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The bill reported to-day by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to adjust the salaries of the executive, judicial, and legislative departments of the Government, provides that after March 4, 1873, salaries shall be fixed as follows per annum; President of the United States, $50,000; Vice-President of the United States, $10,000; Chief-Justice of the United States, $10,500; Justices of United States Supreme Court, $10,000; Speaker of the House, $10,000; members of Congress, $8,000.

Give Us the Georgia Law.

No Receipt, No Vote.

In Georgia, before a man is allowed to vote, he must exhibit his poll tax receipt. This is a good law. It ought to be enacted in North Carolina. At the last State election in Georgia, the Conservatives carried the State by over fifty thousand majority. The Conservatives paid their poll tax and voted.

If a man will not pay his poll tax he ought not to be allowed the elective franchise. Who can reasonably object to this proposition? Surely no person can ask for a voice at the ballot box who is unwilling to pay the small pittance assessed on the poll.

Let a bill be introduced and passed at once, requiring every man who offers to vote, to show a receipt that he has paid his poll-tax. If he cannot do so, let him be denied the right to the ballot.

The Legislature has full power and authority, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to amend the election act of last session, so as to make the payment of the poll tax a necessary qualification for a voter. This ought to be done by all means. The principle is right. Such a measure is demanded by the exigency of the times. Thousands of able-bodied men in the State refuse to pay the poll tax. If they were required to do so before being allowed to vote, many of them would pay the tax rather than be deprived of their votes. The depleted Treasury of the State would, to that extent be benefitted.—*Raleigh News.*

GENERAL NEWS.

The shot with which Laura Fair killed Crittenden almost as suddenly turned white the hair of a daughter of the deceased, it is said. The young lady, who is but twenty years old, is described as beautiful and intelligent, but overcast with a cloud of melancholy that will embitter all her future life. Being asked recently by an interviewer how came her hair so white and she so young, she replied, "sorrow" in a voice trembling with emotion, and immediately arose and left the room.

The Public Debt Statement, issued yesterday by the Treasury Department, shows an increase of $406,243 for the month of January, the result as is explained, of heavy disbursements for pensions, and on account of other expenses incidental to this season of the year. This is the second month the national debt has shown an increase. Why is this the case? Has Mr. Boutwell lost his zeal, now that he is about to resign the Treasury portfolio?—*N. Y. Herald.*

It is reported that more than one hundred and fifty young men have left Gadsden and counties adjoining, in Florida, for the Western States, especially Texas, since the November election. This begira is assuming huge proportions. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, speaking of the exodus of people from Florida and the Carolinas, says: "The Texas fever rages with unabated fury. The Western, Mobile & Montgomery railroads are daily crowded with men, women and children on their way to that State. The daily average is about two hundred.

MORTALITY AMONG THE COLORED.—The mortality among the colored people of the vicinity of Laurensville, for several days past, has been alarming. Several have died immediately in this village within a few days past, from the disease called meningitis. The disease seems to be confined almost entirely to the colored people. —*Laurensville (S. C.) Herald.*

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 8.—Governor Geary died suddenly this morning. He returned last evening from New York apparently in good health. He was breakfasting with his family, and while in the act of helping his little son, his head fell back, and before his wife could reach him he died. The announcement of his death caused great sorrow in this community.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles Hay shot his wife fatally this morning.

A boy ten years old shot dead another boy thirteen years of age. A quarrel over fancy dogs was the cause.

It is reported that the Italian bark Emile Costel Maria, bound for this port, sunk off Block Island. Only one of the crew was saved.

Joseph Ireland, the veteran circus clown is dead.

Judge Boardman denies a new trial or stay of proceedings in the Stokes case. Stokes' counsel will appeal to Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, for a stay of proceedings.

Stanley was engaged to deliver 100 lectures in this country for $50,000. He delivered two in New York, in the very heyday of the excitement consequent upon his arrival, and then the manager was content to pay the $15,000 he had put up for a forfeit and terminate the engagement.

The bride and groom of a recent Delaware wedding were born on the same day of the same year, both on the same evening, at the same evening professed religion, both on the same day joined the same Church, and were married on the anniversary of their common birthday.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The sub-Credit Mobilier committee's investigation shows that the profit on the Ames contract, as far as it appeared on the books, as divided, was $19,854,960 95 in stock and bonds at par, and that on the Davis contract was $7,802,135 48 in the same material.

The thief who was arrested for robbing Parsons' store in this town, was found to have a quantity of Ayer's Hair Vigor in his possession. When asked why he wished to steal that article, he answered that he "wanted to restore his hair, for it was hard to be a thief and bald too." If that invention of the great chemist could restore a faded character as effectually as it does their natural beauty to bald and grey heads, it would surely be, as they say it now is, truly invaluable.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Carlotta, the insane widow of the dead Emperor Maximilian, died in Berlin on the 30th ult.

The orange orchards in Louisiana, which flourished before the war, are dying out; but much attention is being given to the planting of new trees.

Old Texans declare that they never knew by actual experience what cold weather was before this winter.

The entire tax of Georgia, including school tax, is fifty cents on the one hundred dollars.

A bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to increase its capital stock to an unlimited extent passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, unanimously.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Evans, known as the Northwood murderer, has made a confession, in which he admits the killing of four girls, one boy, and a woman.

QUEBEC, CANADA, Feb. 3.—The Courthouse was destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of all the records of the Province since its foundation, together with title deeds and other important legal documents.

Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, American hydrographer and naval officer, died at Lexington, Va., on the 1st inst. He was author of "Letters on the Amazon and Atlantic Slopes of South America," "Relation between Magnetism and circulation of the Atmosphere," "Astronomical Observations," "Physical Geography of the Sea," &c. During the late war he was an officer of the Confederate navy, and at the time of his death, was a Professor of Physics at the Virginia Military Institute. Aged 67.

WELL SAID.—The Statesville *Intelligencer* regrets to state that most of the time of our Legislature is taken up with special Legislation, which ought in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred to fall under some general law. In most instances these special acts are unworthy of the attention of a great legislative body, and better ordered by a general law, than by any special enactment, of favorites and friends. When we consider that our Legislature costs the people fifteen hundred dollars per day, we think it is paying "too dear for the whistle."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are indebted to a friend for the following information. Will not more of our subscribers give us the local news of their respective sections of country? It would enable us to increase the interest of our paper considerably. Try it! All we want is FACTS, with responsible names attached. We will put all communications in proper shape:

KINGSTREE, S. C., Feb. 4, 1873.

Messrs. Editors: Our town was visited with a sore calamity on Sunday, the 26th ult. An old unoccupied building was discovered to be on fire, and before assistance could be procured, the flames had gained such headway that in a few hours' time six store-houses and ten dwellings were consumed, and a number of families left without house and home. Loss about $25,000. Insurance $16,000.

STAGE COACH ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the horses attached to Mr. E. T. Clemmons' mail coach, running from Georgetown to Kingstree, took fright, ran some half mile, and striking the bridge in Comel's Swamp, threw the coach and five bags of mail into about six feet of water, drowning one horse, and leaving the mail in the water about ten hours. There were two passengers, who jumped off in time to save themselves a ducking. Both Jews.

Yours, J. W. B.

Kernersville Items.

We are pleased to introduce another correspondent to our readers.

KERNERSVILLE, Feb. 4, 1873.

Messrs. Editors: The approach of the iron horse is waking up things about our formerly quiet little town. Business is more brisk, and everything is trying to go by steam. We even imagine chanticleer tries to imitate the locomotive whistle in his cock-a-doodle-do. The switch is being laid at the depot, and Dr. Mendenhall has given orders "to surface the road" to this place. A freight train will be run from Greensboro to this place as soon as everything can be arranged.

Your correspondent has been down the road to Greensboro, and finds it smoother than the old N. C. R. R. The rails are connected with "fish-bar-plates," which tie them down very solidly. In running, the road has a clear ring, and not the usual "clatter-bang." The road is considerably shortened by running by the Button Factory, at which station-houses are being built.

Mr. Harmon is pushing the depot to completion. The well is finished and the tank is under construction.

Through the influence of Capt. Whittan, the train was ordered up, and gave all who wished a free ride to New Garden Meeting-House, where a protracted meeting was in progress. The meeting was conducted on the good old Methodist style,—rather a novelty among the Quakers. Some 40 persons have professed faith in Christ.

Mr. Jacob Hicks is Engineer, and is careful and attentive to his business.

It will not be long before the citizens of Salem and Winston will be on tip-toe of expectation, and exclaim, "do you hear the cars?"

The depot at Friendship is completed.

There is preaching at the Moravian Church every third Sunday, Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz, officiating.

I am sorry to state that Prof. J. S. Ray's wife died on Sunday night, 2d inst. She was a highly educated lady, and graduated at Troy, N. Y. She will be missed at the school. Rev. Z. Rush, who is now a citizen, preached her funeral.

Mrs. Charlotte McMichael, consort of Wm. McMichael, died on the 6th inst. They were residents but a short time, Mr. M. is a partner of Mr. Kerner in the Tobacco Warehouse at this place. RPHI.

A Clergyman and his Congregation Snowballing in Church.

A funny scene took place last Sunday evening a week in St. John's church, East Hartford, during the service. The choir had just finished chanting the psalter for the day, when a large *corona* of evergreens, holding a couple of dozen candles, was found to be on fire. It was suspended by wires directly over the chancel, and held by large wreaths of evergreens reaching the ceiling and sides of the sacristy. It was impossible at the moment to pull these down, and they were soon on fire, the flames spreading rapidly along the heavy ropes of dry evergreens. The Rev. Mr. Hobbie, the rector, threw off his surplice, and so also did the choristers, who, with the males in the audience rushed out of doors for snow, as no water was available. Then commenced a funny scene, all of these men throwing snow balls at the burning wreaths. They thus succeeded in putting out the fire, which but for their prompt efforts, might have proved serious. After the excitement had been quieted the service was resumed.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Earthquakes in the East.

ATHENS, Feb. 4.—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the islands of Samos, causing much loss to life and property.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.—An earthquake occurred in the city of Lebree, in the territory of Scinde, attended by a dreadful destruction of human life and a vast amount of property.

Over four hundred lives were lost, by the disaster, which overtook the city suddenly. No escape was possible. A great part of the city is in ruins. The shock extended over a large tract of country, being distinctly felt at the towns several miles distant.

The inhabitants of Lebree, after the first convulsions were over, seized their movables and fled to the mountains. Houses were shattered and fell in ruins blocking up the streets, and killing men and animals.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

The London *Morning Chronicle* contains an extract from the *Times of India*, received here by mail, giving an account of the terrible earthquake in India, a telegraphic report of which was received January 13th from Bombay, and was published the next day by the press of Europe and America.

Dispatches from Bombay and Calcutta of to-day's date make no mention of any new calamity of this kind.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The government has intelligence of a second battle between the Carlists and the Royalists in Spain. The Carlists were defeated with great loss of men and stores. The fight occurred at Ayo, a small place in the North. The Minister of War announces two hundred insurgents killed. Eleven hundred rifles, with proportionate ammunition were captured.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEGRO KILLED.—A negro was shot dead near Bellahs on the 7th inst., under the following circumstances:

Paul Love and his wife occupied a Kitchen in the rear of the residence of Edwin Shouse. Kirk Lash was with them, and all hands were probably drinking, when the two men began boasting on their manhood. A scuffle ensued, when Paul's wife ordered them out of the house; whereupon Paul caught hold of his wife, while Kirk raised a maul and told him to let her go. Paul then reached for a gun and after snapping the gun several times at last fired at Kirk, killing him almost instantly.

Coroner Fogle summoned a jury, and after a careful examination of every circumstance, rendered the following verdict:

"That Paul Love caused the death of Kircus Lash by the discharge of a gun." Love has been committed to jail at Winston.

☞ Grand Tableaux and Cunning Charades at Vogler's Old Store building, on Friday night. Be sure to go.

We are indebted to our young friend, Eugene E. Gray, of Winston, and now pursuing his studies at Emory & Henry College, Virginia, for copies of "Emory Banner," a semi-monthly Literary journal, published by the students. It is carefully edited and is very creditable to the corps of young men who have charge of it.

WM T. VOGLER, just above Crosland's Grocery, has on hand a good assortment of Watches, Jewelry and Fancy articles. Mr. Vogler is an experienced workman, and jobs entrusted to his care will meet with prompt and careful attention. Tombstones cut with neatness and dispatch.

On exhibition at Vogler's Store Building on Friday evening, the world renowned Russian Dwarf, Blowmyromannoseoff. Don't fail to see one of the greatest curiosities of the age.

THE LECTURES.—Dr. Smith, of Greensboro,' entertained large and intelligent audiences in Winston and Salem on Wednesday and Thursday nights of last week. The subject of the Lecture at Winston was "The importance of Little Things." It was well delivered and was well reieved. It was replete with facts all tending to prove the folly of "despising the day of small things."

In the Music Hall, in this place, Dr. Smith's subject was: "Some elements of character that are essential to constitute real manly strength."

The whole aim of the worthy lecturer was to impress upon his audience the importance of living for something,—of striving for a purpose. Stick to *one thing* and aim at perfection in it. Too many young men aim at nothing; live for no purpose; Life to them is a mazy web-work of circumstances, They have nothing in particular to do and hence are nothing in particular.

The weather was very unfavorable; but, notwithstanding, a good audience assembled and were highly delighted with the forcible truth and earnest appeals of the speaker.

The arrangements for the comfort of the audience will be complete on Friday night at Vogler's Store.

TABLEAUX.—A number of young ladies and gentlemen of this place purpose entertaining our citizens with a series of Tableaux Vivants, Charades and Songs, in the Hall of Vogler's Store building, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Everything is being arranged to make the scenes interesting and entertaining. All the friends of the Reading Club, for whose benefit the entertainment is given, and the public in general, should encourage the enterprise. Admission 25 cents.

You'll be sure to get your money's worth if you attend the Tableaux at Vogler's Store building on Friday evening.

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN.—The first thing that strikes the eye on opening the Rural Carolinian for February is a full page engraving of a steam plough at work. It is a good engraving and gives a capital idea of the machine. Among the principal contents are: "Thoughts and Suggestions for the Month," "Notes on Planting, No. 2," "Experiments with Fertilizers in 1872," "Our Native Grasses," &c. The ladies will be especially delighted this month with the Literary and Home Department, which is a complete magazine in itself. They will also be glad to find in the Horticultural Department very explicit information in regard to the cultivation of their flower and vegetable gardens.

Doors open for the Grand Tableaux at 6½ o'clock, P. M. Tableaux to commence at 7 olock. Admittance only twenty-five (25) cents.

NO LICENSE.—The County Commissioner's court, at their last session, refused to grant license to retail spirituous liquors.

The bold line at the bottom of the page speaks for itsself.

☞ We see that application will be made at the next meeting of the board of County Commissioners to change the township line between the townships of South Fork and Lewisville.

Alfred Durham, of Stokes County, lost his kitchen and contents, among which was the lard of eight large hogs, some flour and meal, a few weeks since, by fire.

Thundered loud enough on Wednesday to wake snakes.

Frogs piping in the meadows.

LASH'S WAREHOUSE,
WINSTON, N. C.,
WILL OPEN
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th,
WITH A
FREE TREAT.
There will be a large number of buyers from Richmond, Danville, Reidsville, and other markets who want Tobacco. The highest prices guaranteed.
Feb. 13, 1873.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF SALEM.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Augustus Fogle, Mayor.
Commissioners.—Dr. T. F. Keehln, H. W. Fries, H. L. Shore, Chas. Hauser, J. L. Belo, J. N. Blum and J. I. Nissen.
Secretary.—L. N. Clinard.
Town Constable.—T. B. Douthit.
Night Wathman.—Emanuel Fisher.

Salem Mill, water-power, over 50 years old,—J. N. Blum, Wm. Cooper and L. Hendricks.

J. G. Sides, Carpenter, with Fogle Bros.

Blacksmith Shop,—Sam. Turner, (col.)

T. Vogler, Gun and Lock Smith. Mr. Vogler makes a capital rifle, and we will endeavor to give a more extended notice of the gun-making business hereafter.

J. D. Seiwers, Cabinet Maker. This is the old stand, and is well known as a Furniture Depot. Work always saleable.

T. Chitty, Pump-maker. An old hand at the business.

Frank Keehln, Saddler and Harness Maker. Give Frank a trial.

H. A. Lemly, Assistant United States Revenue Assessor.

Reuben Chitty, Superintendent of Salem Water Works, and Sexton.

Dr. T. F. Keehln.

Dr. J. M. Hunter, Dentist.

Joseph Knause, Shoe-maker, Zevely Building, opposite Salem Hotel.

Jacob Reich, Copper and Tin Smith, at the old stand.

Salem Hotel, known everywhere, A. Butner, Proprietor.

J. P. Vest, U. S. Commissioner.

L. V. & E. T. Blum, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers. People's Press Office.

Dr. P. T. Shultz, Dentist.

R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise. Fair dealing, and reasonable prices.

Dr. N. S. Siewers.

John A. Vogler, Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles. Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Tombstones well cut.

E. A. Vogler, Groceries, Agricultural Implements, &c., all right.

Riggs & Rank, Shoe and Boot Makers. Can't be beat.

J. Bliekenderfer, Notion and Variety Store, a fine establishment.

F. Meller, Confectioner, Toys, &c., well known old stand.

Zevely's Drug Store, Post-Office building. You'll find John always on hand.

Post-Office, H. W. Shore, P. M.

Salem Female Academy, Rev. M. E. Grunert, President. Is well sustained.

Moravion Church, Rev. A. L. Oerter, Pastor.

Boy's School, Rev. R. P. Lineback, Principal. In a flourishing condition.

H. Hughes, Tailor. Reliable work.

W. & E. Peterson, Cabinet Makers. The old stand. Furniture, Coffins &c., always on hand. Work satisfactory.

Tan-Yard. The old Stand. Good Leather and reasonable prices. J. W. Fries, Proprietor, L. J. Hine, Superintendent.

Henry Roich, Shoe Maker. Ladies' Shoes a specialty. Good, reliable work.

L. Brietz, Cabinet Maker, and Forrester for Salem lands.

Crosland's Grocery Store. Good assortment.

Wm. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired. Tombstones cut to order, in good style.

Mrs. Douthit's Millinery Store. New styles always on hand, or ordered.

Museum, Reading-Rooms, Music Hall.

C. A. Winkler's Confectionery. Excellent fresh Oysters, and Ice Cream in season.

J. L. Fulkerson, Dealer in General Merchandise. Enterprising and accommodating. Ladies' dress goods a specialty.

E. Strupe, Tinner. Eph. has just opened his shop. Encourage a good workman.

Dr. H. T. Bahnson.

Land Office. Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz, Agent. J. T. Lineback, Surveyor.

H. A. Lineback, Photographer. Good pictures guaranteed.

John Wimmer & J. G. Veach, Proprietors of Wagon Line from Salem to High Point.

First National Bank of Salem, I. G. Lash, President, W. A. Lemly, Cashier.

Office of Warden of town of Salem, Rev. S. Thos. Pfohl, Warden.

Patterson & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise. Quick sales and small profits. Good Stock on hand.

Claiborn Lash, Barber. Shaves well.

E. Belo, President N. W. N. C. Railroad.

H. D. Lott, Groceries of all kinds. Always ready for a trade.

Wm. Dettmar, Gun & Lock Smith.—William is a good workman, and attends to his business.

C. Ebert, Hatter, and Dealer in all kinds of Furs. Mr. Ebert has carried on the business for a number of years, with success.

Pfohl & Stockton, Dealers in General Merchandise. Lots of Goods sold at satisfactory prices.

Shaffner's Drug Store. Every attention given. Dr. J. F. Shaffner's office at Drug Store.

Henry Shore, Saddler and Harness Maker. Examine his stock.

W. H. Hall, Grocer and Confectioner, at James Hall's old well-known stand.

Chas. E. Belo, Manufacturer and Dealer in O. K. Shoes. Charlie is all right.

Landquist & Pfohl, Grocers. Every attention given.

Solomon Mickey, Cooper. Uncle Solomon is well known, and his *"tubs all stand on good bottoms."*

Jas. A. Reich, Tinner. Jim is a good workman.

Henry Minung, Carriage Maker. Mr. Minung understands his business well.

F. & H. Fries, Wool and Cotton Factory, established in 1840. It has an excellent reputation. More detailed notice of this establishment hereafter.

H. Shaffner, Potter. The old potter-shop, occupies the first building ever put up in Salem, over 100 years ago. Mr. Shaffner's pipes and wares are well known.

Gray's Steam Grist Mill. Well known.

S. T. Mickey, Manufacturer and Dealer in first-class Domestic Wines. Vineyard a few miles West of town.

John Chitty, Pump Maker. This is the original *John*, known all over the State as an excellent workman, and an inveterate joker. If you get ahead of the old man you'll have to be extra No. 1 smart.

A. E. Welfare's Photograph Gallery.—Watch and Clock repairing executed at short notice.

Misses L. & J. Welfare's School is well patronized.

E. W. Lineback, Dealer in Music and Musical Merchandise. Knows all about it.

Alex. Gates, Barber, always on hand.

Hege Brothers, Dealers in General Merchandise. Sell lots of goods.

W. F. Shultz, Cabinet Maker. He has a fine large plainer and plenty of steam-power to do any kind of work.

Mrs. J. E. Mickey, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods. Anything in her line furnished.

J. E. Mickey, Dealer in General Merchandise, Stoves, and Tin Ware Manufacturer. Jule is a good fellow, and pushes business. He also supplies our town with good beef.

Fogle Brothers, Saw and Planing Mill, noticed last week, work some 30 hands, and are doing a good business.

A. C. Vogler, Cabinet Maker and dealer in Northern Furniture. Mr. Vogler has earned a good reputation.

Wm. Hauser, Brick and Stone Mason,—Mr. Hauser is now an old man, but knows all about his business yet.

Chas. Hauser, Register of Deeds, is also a mason, and a working man. Charlie makes an A No. 1 Register.

This closes our review of the business men of Salem. If there have been any omissions, it is through inadvertance, and not intentional.

Winston Business Directory next week, with other local sketches which have been crowded out this week.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.—Scotland does not want its citizens to emigrate, but if they are determined to go, hopes they will stick to the old flag and go to the British Colonies, in preference to the United States.——Specie shipments continue; nearly half a million went to Europe on the 8th.——No session in U. S. Senate on the 8th. In the House the bill giving $30,000 to Wheeler Hubbard for his fuse and explosive shell inventions passed. A large number of private claims passed——Stoke's counsel argued during the whole day on the 8th upon the motion to stay the proceedings, before Judge Davis.——U. S. troops will shortly be removed from Kentucky, N. C., S. C., Alabama, and Tennessee, and sent other points West.——All Ku Klux prisoners will be shortly pardoned.——Another ship and arms are said to be ready for Cuba. Point of departure not stated.——His majesty, King Amadeus, it is reported, is disposed to abdicate the crown.——Louisiana muddle not yet settled.——Business in Fayettville doubled in 1872.——Five negroes have escaped from the Charlotte jail.

STATE ITEMS.

On the 15th ult. the Plymouth post office was robbed. Colonel T. B. Long, the General Route Agent for North Carolina, has been on the track of the offenders. Friday night last, says the Raleigh *News*, Col. Long caused the arrest of Gray and Joseph Griffith, J. G. Osborne, Whit Hallis and John Allen, who were duly tried before United States Commissioner, William Atkinson, at Plymouth on Monday. The two Griffiths, one of whom was a clerk in the post office, were bound over in the sum of $2,500 to appear before the Spring Term of the United States District Court.

WINE MAKING IN CUMBERLAND.—The Fayetteville *Eagle* says: The Tokay company near here have made from last crop some 15,000 gallons of wine. They are putting this into three classes of wine all of fine quality. We have seen and tried some of their sparkling champaigne, which will no doubt become very popular. They have employed an experienced wine maker from France, and a large portion is to be made into fine champaigne.—*Raleigh Era.*

The North Carolina State Life Insurance Company is one just organized under a charter of the Legislature. It starts out with brilliant promises of success. At a meeting held last week the following gentlemen were elected directors for this year: Messrs. K. P. Battle, W. E. Anderson, W. T. Upchurch, John. G. Williams, W. R. Cox, John Nicholas, J. B. Batchelor, J. W. Cunningham, A. A. McCoy, L. J. Young, W. A. Smith, W. J. Hawkins, W. Clark, T. M. Holt, J. J. Davis, F. H. Cameron, J. C. McRae, Tod. R. Caldwell, C. Tate Murphy, W. L. Saunders, R. Y. McAden, James. A. Graham, L. W. Humphreys, and John. Manning.

A little boy between six and seven years old in Hertford county, attempted to commit suicide by jumping in a well. After being rescued he stated that his parents had but recently died, and he was told that he would not see them any more until he saw them in heaven, and he would die by jumping in the well, that he might go where they were.

Rufus Johnston, a young man, while hunting near Centre depot on the Statesville Road, Monday, says the Charlotte *Observer*, caught his gun hammer on a rail in crossing a fence, and shot off both barrels into his side. Wounds pronounced of fatal character.

A merchant of Greensboro' purchased a nice lot of butter, as he supposed a few days ago, and sold it at a small advance to one of his customers. Imagine his surprise when his butter was returned or rather meal dough and salt plastered over. There was less butter than anything else.

Says the Charlotte *Observer:* We learnt yesterday that one day last week, while Mr. William Wilson, the post master at Moorsville, Iredell county, was riding in the country near Columbia, S. C., he was assaulted, knocked from his horse, and robbed of $200 in money.

A ROUSER.—Mr. L. H. Hale, of Halifax, killed a deer on Saturday last, weighing 240 pounds. Judge Cloud, who was holding Halifax Court at the time, ventured out on the hunt, but failed to get a shot. Six deer were killed in all.—*Battleboro Advance.*

For using disrespectful language in a street harangue and in a card published in the *Sentinel*, Jacob De. Witter, reporter, was expelled from the reporter,s gallery of the House of Representatives.

There are 240 Masonic Lodges in this State, and of this number about 90 Lodges have already contributed something over $50,000 towards the erection of the new Masonic Temple.

A religious revival has been in progress at New Garden for the past week. Over 160 persons have professed religion.

Wilmington, N. C., has begun to send kindling wood in barrels to New York and Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

In Yadkin county, on the 30th ult., by J. H. Poindexter, Esq., Mr. RICHARDSON HUNT to Miss CATHARINE ROLER. This is Mr. Hunt's third wife.

In Davie county, on the 27th ult, Mr. R. S. REYNOLDS, of Rockingham, to Miss LAURA HOBSON, of Davie.

DIED,

At Smith Grove, Davie county, MARSHALL OSBORNE, aged 78 years.

Near Germanton, on the 10th inst., Mr. EMANUEL PERRIL, aged 60 years.

In Greensboro, on the 10th inst., Capt. R. H. ALBRIGHT, formerly editor of the Greensboro *Patriot*, and more recently of the Reidsville *Record*, after an illness of several months.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Feb. 13.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	12½@ 00	Chop,	1¾
Lard,	12½@00	Bran,	1¼
Pork,	7@8	*Grain.*	
Beef,	6@8	Wheat,	1 65@0 75
Veal,	6@ 7	Corn,	75@80 00
Mutton,	6@ 7	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@ 25	Rye,	80@0 90
Flour,	3¾ @4	Oats,	50@ 55
		Peas,	75@ 00

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

February 13, 1873.

NEW TOBACCO.

PRIMINGS—Commom to Good,	$2 75 to $3 25
LUGS—Common,	4 00 to 5 50
" Medium,	5 50 to 7 00
LEAF—Common,	6 50 to 7 75
" Medium,	7 00 to 9 50
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	5 00 to 8 00
" " Fancy,	12 00 to 14 00
WRAPPERS—Common.	11 00 to 16 00
" Good to Fine,	18 00 to 25 00
" Fancy,	30 00 to 45 00

Market steady. Breaks continue good.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va. February 9, 1873.

LUGS—Very Common,	$5 50 to $6 00
" Good,	6 00 to 8 50
" Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
" Fancy Smokers,	12 00 to 16 00
LEAF—Common Red,	6 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 20 00
" Good Bright,	20 00 to 30 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	40 00 to 60 00

And some extra lots higher.

New York, Feb. 10.—Cotton, 00 a 21½; Flour, $6 00 to $9 00; Corn, 63 a 75 Wheat, 1 80 a 1 95; Gold, 000 a 119½; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Feb. 10.—Cotton 00 a 000 Flour 5 75a 6 75; Wheat, $1 80 a $1 95; Corn white, 62 a 65, yellow, 59 a 60; Oats, 46 a 50; Bacon, 7 a 8; Whisky, 92 a 93; Lard 8¼ a 8¾

Charlotte, Feb. 8.—Bacon 8 a 9; Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 0 70 a 0 75; Oats, 50 a 55 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $1 40 a 1 50 Peas, 00 a 1 25: Lard, 11 a 12.

Richmond, Feb. 10.–Wheat, $0 00 a 2 00 Corn 00 a 80; Oats 42 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 50 a 8 00.

Petersburg, Feb. 10.—Flour, 7 00 a 7 50; Wheat, red $1 60 a $2 00, white, $0 00 a $2 00; Corn, 75 a 00; Bacon, hog round 11 a 12; Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $2 00.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5.—Bacon 12 to 20 Flour, $6 25 a $7 25; Corn 95 a $100 Oats, 75 $00; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25; a $2 75; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 75 a $2 00

W. T. VOGLER,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.
SALEM, N. C.

☞ All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,
Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.
I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. **Send in your orders.**
Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

10,000 at POUNDS FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE WOMMACK'S.

25 at DOZEN BROOMS for sale WOMMACK'S

25 BUSHLLS CLOVER SEED, both home and northern growth, at; WOMMACKS.

300 at BUSHELS SPRING OATS. WOMMACK'S.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS
are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* Job Moses *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES
they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 13 Cortlandt St., New York, will procure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 14 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.
These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overtax or Excesses. They cure when all others repeatedly fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, securely sealed, from all observation, on receipt of Price. ONE BOX IS SOLD IN A FAMILY. Address J. GARANCIERE, 18 Cortlandt St., New York. Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent.*
SALEM, N. C.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

Cooking Stove for Sale.
Enquire at this Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS VEGETABLE & FLOWER. Plants, Roses, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Bedding Plants, Gladiolus, etc., Send a stamp for DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER, 168 pages, illustrated, with practical directions.—**HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

WANTED.
We wish to engage the services of at least one reliable, intelligent gentleman in every City, Town and County in the South. Business agreeable and strictly legitimate, yielding from **$1,500 $2,000** per annum. For particulars address
TURNBULL BROTHERS, Publishers. Baltimore, Md.

Largest Organ Establishment in the World.
7 Extensive Factories.
J. ESTEY & COMPANY,
Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.
THE CELEBRATED
Etsey Cottage Organs
The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.
Established 1846.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-4w.

AGENTS! A Rare Chance
We will pay all Agents $40 per week IN CASH who will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Michigan.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00.

How, When & Where to Advertise.
See the **Advertiser's Gazette.** Sent by mail for 25 cents. Address **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.** 6-4w.

North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT.

John Smith, Solomon Smith, and others,—heirs-at-Law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd against Moses Smith, William Smith and others—heirs-at-law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd. } Petition to sell the lands of said deceased for Partition among his heirs at-law.

It appearing to the Court, that William Smith, Thomas Thornton and his wife Rachel, Jesse Calhoun and his wife Phebe, heirs of Jacob Smith, deceased; John Smith, —— Leonard and his wife, Rachel, Moses Smith, Oliver Stretson and his wife, Elizabeth, Nathan Jennings and his wife, Narcissa, heirs of William Smith deceased; Elias Smith, Sam'l Albertson and his wife, Amelia, heirs of David Smith, deceased; —— —— and his wife, Jane and —— Smith, heirs of Eleazer Smith, deceased; Larkin Crouch and Seaborn Crouch, heirs of Anna Crouch, deceased, Defendants in the above named Case, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six successive weeks be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, summoning said defendants to be and appear at the office o the Superior Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition: otherwise the Court will grant the relief demanded in the Petition.

Witness John Blackburn, Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court: At office at Winston, N. C. January 15th, 1873.
3-16-6t. JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

LAST CALL.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.
L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS
A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.
Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price
Direct all orders,
HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873–3-12m.

Sassafrass Roots Wanted.
I AM again in the Market for Sassafras Roots. I will buy good Roots cut up fine at my Works near town. I do not want any Sassafras timber, only roots.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 18, 1873. E. A. VOGLER.

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Feb. 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Mary Fletcher, Nancy Hastin, Miss Sally V. Holderby, Miss Eliza Poindexter, Mrs. Mary R. Sheets, Miss Emma Smith.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

E. O. & J. M. Beasley, Jacob Bodenhamer, Mat. Boyer, William Bodenhamer, Bash & Hatcher, 2, George Clinard, E. Harper, J. H. P. Carter, Wm. Clayton, John Flynt, Virgil Hartman, Virgil E. Hester, Wesley S. Jones, W. F. Kennedy, Clark Light, J. Lindley & Son, W. N. or Mastin W. Marshall, Wm. Miller, Henry Motsinger, Aquilla Pitts, Henry Rominger, Samuel Smith, Edmund Swaim, Moses Teague, James E. Vloger, J. Wilson, J. F. Wheeler.

M. W. SHORE, P. M.

FRESH GROCERIES.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
Dec. 5, 72 ta CROSLAND'S 18.

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,

Valentines! Valentines!
SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC!
At the BOOKSTORE.

GOLD PENS.
A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

NO HUMBUG
ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,
CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every depart men In

DRY GOODS

he wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of ***Dress Goods, Shawls,*** FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that can not fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

Drugs and Medicines,

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE

is a speciality with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods;—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling," It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

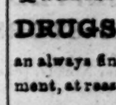
☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OI and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S.

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

Plantation for Sale.



A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.
Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

NOTICE
Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.
Oct15,1873-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors o the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. PURNELL, } Executors.
L. V. BLUM, }
Salem N. C., June 6th. 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,
POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
n fact everything in his line always on hand
Jan. 14, 1870 J. H. ZEVELY

EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE INTEREST OF THE FARMER AT BROWN'S WAREHOUSE.

ORDINANCES

For the Government of the town of Salem.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING FIRE.

SEC. 1. No person shall keep hay, straw or fodder, in any building where fire is kept, either constantly or occasionally; nor in any place particularly exposed to danger from fire.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. No person shall carry or suffer to be carried any candle, lamp or other light, except in a safe lantern; neither a lighted cigar or smoke-pipe, into any stable, barn or other house where there be hay, straw or fodder.

Penalty.—Two dollars for the first, and four dollars for every subsequent offence.

SEC. 3. Any powder kept within the corporate limits must be placed in buildings where no fire is used, and into which no lights are carried. That kept in stores or other places for sale, must be carefully secured in a tin canister not exceeding one keg.

Penalty.—For each offence, twenty dollars.

SEC. 4. No person shall use any wooden chimney, or any fire-place, without good and safe jams and hearth.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence; and one dollar for every day such chimney or fire-place is used or left standing after notice from the Mayor to remove or repair the same.

SEC. 5. Any person whose chimney or stove-pipe shall take fire or burn, except in wet weather, shall be subject to a fine of four dollars.

SEC. 6. No person shall fire a gun or pistol, or make any explosion of gun-powder for purposes of sport or amusement, within the corporation, unless by written consent of the Mayor.

Penalty.—One dollar for each offence.

SEC. 7. No person shall explode any fire-works or raise any balloon, unless by written permission of the Mayor; nor shall any person carry fire in a careless and negligent manner in the streets or thickly settled places in the town.

Penalty.—Ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 8. No person shall keep unleached ashes in any vessel made of wood or other combustible material within fifteen feet of any building; nor run a stove-pipe or chimney through the wall, ceiling or roof of his building in such a manner as to endanger his or his neighbor's property.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 9. The Mayor or any two Commissioners, when ordered so to do by a majority of the Board, shall have a right to enter any dwelling or premises, to examine whether in the construction of new or the altering and repairing of old buildings, due regard is had to the security against fire; and if they dicover any construction, alteration or repair, that is not in accordance with these Ordinances, or that in their opinion might endanger the property of the owner or his neighbors, such shall be reported, and any order that the Board may make shall be binding on the person so building, altering or neglecting to repair. So also if the Board consider that in a building already erected, alterations should be made, or even buildings or parts of buildings be removed to render the property more secure against the danger by fire, the owner shall be bound to obey such order.

Penalty.—Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any order so made, shall be fined ten dollars, and one dollar per day until the order is complied with.

SEC. 10. There shall be no kiln for the purpose of curing or drying lumber by fire erected in the town of Salem; neither shall such as are now erected and used for that purpose, be so used without first obtaining written permission signed by the Mayor. Any person having or using such a kiln for aforesaid purposes without such permission, or after such permission has been withdrawn, shall pay a fine of ten dollars for every day he has fire in the same, or any furnace or stove connected therewith.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING MORALS.

SEC. 1. No person shall play any game of skill or hazard for money or property within the corporate limits.

Penalty.—Ten dollars.

SEC. 2. No person shall retail or sell any spirituous liquors, by a smaller measure or less quantity than three gallons within the corporate limits of Salem, without first having paid the tax and obtained a licence therefor as required by special Act of Legislature.

Penalty.—Fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. No person shall create, put up, keep, use or maintain any billiard table, ten-pin alley or any gaming table or place, by whatever name known or called, at which games of chance, hazard or skill shall be played, within the corporate limits of Salem, without first having paid the tax and obtained a license therefor, as required by special Act of Legislature.

Penalty.—Fifty dollars,

SEC. 4. Any person found intoxicated on the streets or any public square, or any other place in the incorporation, or who shall disturb the peace and quiet of the citizens by cursing, swearing, indecent behavior, loud noises or otherwise, shall be arrested and brought before the Mayor, who, if such person be intoxicated, shall commit him to the Lock-up until sober, and sentence each such person to a fine of $25. Should any such person be arrested after the hour of 9 o'clock, P. M., the officer taking him shall place him in the Lock-up till 8 o'clock next morning, when he shall be brought before the Mayor and dealt with as above. Should at any time any person so offending, from some cause not be immediately arrested, the Mayor shall have power at any time to bring such offender before him by a warrant and deal with him as though taken in the act.

SEC. 5. No person except officers in the discharge of their duty, shall be permitted to carry any concealed weapons such as dirks, dirk-canes, pistols or bowie-knives.

Penalty.—Five dollars.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING STREETS.

SEC. 1. No person shall run, ride or drive recklessly any horse, horses or other stock in the streets of this town under a penalty of five dollars. Nor shall any person ride or drive upon any of the side walks, nor hitch any horse or other stock to any tree or fence, so as to obstruct the side walk.

Penalty.—One dollar for each offence.

SEC. 2. No person shall exhibit any Stud-horse or Jackass on any of the streets or public squares of this town.

Penalty.—Five dollars for every offence.

SEC. 3. No person shall deposit the carcass of any dead animal on any street or vacant lot; nor shall any one suffer such carcass to remain upon their premises longer than 12 hours after death.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 4. There shall be no slaughter-houses erected within the town of Salem, neither shall such as are now erected be used for slaughtering without first obtaining permission from the Board of Commissioners in writing, signed by the Mayor. Any person using such slaughter-house without the aforesaid permission, or after such permit has been withdrawn, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every animal slaughtered therein.

SEC. 5. No person shall place anything on the streets, gutters or side-walks, which would obstruct a free passage.

Penalty.—One dollar for each day such obstruction remains, after being notified to remove the same.

SEC. 6. No buildings shall hereafter be put up, any part of which would obstruct the sidewalk; and it shall be the duty of the owner or lessee of any house or lot in the town of Salem, to have before his or her lot a good side-walk of such width, grade and material as the Board of Commissioners may direct, and who may also at their discretion order side-walks to be made along the sides or rear of lots, and kept in order by the owners of the lots.

Penalty.—One dollar for each day such obstruction is not removed, or the order relative to the side-walk is not complied with, after the day fixed for the completion of the same.

SEC. 7. No person shall feed any stock on the side-walk.

Penalty.—Two dollars for every offence.

SEC. 8. No person shall leave his wagon, carriage or other vehicle standing on the streets or side-walks over night; nor deposit his fire-wood, nor place any other obstruction on the same for a longer time than the said wood or obstruction can in a reasonable length of time be removed on the inside of his lot, except by permission of the Mayor. Neither shall any person fly a kite, nor roll iron or other hoops, for sport, on any of the main streets of Salem.

Penalty.—Two dollars for each offence.

SEC. 9. No person shall maliciously or mischievously pull down, cut, deface, or otherwise injure any of the Advertisements, Trees, Public Lamps, Lamp-Posts, Pumps, Wells, Ladders, Fences about Public Squares or Lots, Fire Apparatus, Horse-Troughs, Racks, or any other fixtures, put up for ornament or public convenience.

Penalty.—Ten dollars, over and above the cost of the damages, which must be paid by the offender.

SEC. 10. No slut to run at large in the streets of Salem, after having been reported as a nuisance.

Penalty.—Twenty dollars; and in case no owner can be found, it shall be the duty of the Town Officer to take up such slut and destroy her.

SEC. 11. No cow or other stock which may prove troublesome or dangerous, on account of vicious and mischievous habits, or may otherwise become a nuisance, shall, upon complaint being made to the Mayor, under oath, be permitted to run at large in the streets of Salem. And the Mayor shall notify the owner to that effect. And if again found at large within the incorporation, such animal shall be empounded and advertised; and if not redeemed in ten days, shall be sold at public sale for cash, and any money arising from such sale over and above the cost of fine and feeding, shall be paid to the owner.

Fine.—Five dollars; feeding not less than ten, nor more than fifty cents per day.

SEC. 12. No wagon shall be locked with a chain on any of the paved or McAdamized streets of this town.

Penalty.—Five dollars for every offence.

GENERAL ORDINANCES.

SEC. 1. All Circuses exhibiting within the corporate limits, must pay a tax of fifteen dollars; and all Shows, Exhibitions, Lectures for rewards &c., other than Circuses, shall be taxed at the discretion of the Mayor. Said tax, in no case, to be higher than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. All Patrols and Night-Watchmen, after their appointment, shall be sworn as Policemen, and shall perform all the duties of such whenever necessary.

SEC. 3. Any fines and costs incurred by a minor shall be received from the parents, guardian or master of said minor.

SEC. 4. All taxes, fines and penalties imposed by the Ordinances and Regulations of the Town of Salem, shall be sued for in the name of the "Commissioners of the Town of Salem," and when collected shall be paid to the Treasurer of said Corporation. The Mayor shall have power to imprison persons not exceeding ten days in the Lock-up for violating the Town Laws in case they fail or refuse to pay the fines and costs that they may incur by violating the said laws. *Provided* however, that after conviction and judgment therefor, the Mayor shall have power to remit the judgment or fines to a sum not less than one dollar.

SEC. 5. The Mayor shall annually, or as often as he thinks it proper, appoint two persons from each Ward as Fire Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to go to every dwelling house, office or shop within their Ward, and see that the Fire Regulations are properly complied with, and report all delinquents. Fine for refusing to serve, ten dollars.

SEC. 6. The costs of the Town Constable in all cases not herein specified, shall be the same as county constables.

SEC. 7. Any By-Laws, Ordinances or Resolutions, legally and constitutionally enacted by the Board of Commissioners, entered upon the minutes, and published, shall be as legal and binding as any printed and published in these presents.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, *Mayor.*

LIVINGSTON CLINARD, *Secretary.*

January 7th, 1873.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

—:o:—

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpaeca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool, DeLaines best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade*, Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors, Merinos, white and in colors.	

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings*, and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest*, Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of imporation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces erything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**

These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs,	*Leather Belts,*	*Infant Opera Cloaks,*
Silk Bows,	*Breakfast Shawls,*	*Children's Hoods and Sacks,*
Bustles,	*Handkerchiefs,*	*Balmorals,*

Ladies' Woven Jackets, Zephyrs, Nubias, Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets,

Velvets,	Ruffles,	Silk Buttons,	Trimmings,
Ribbons,	Fringes,	Lace Collars,	Edgings,
Laces,	Switches,	Linen Collars,	Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

HAVE NOW IN STORE IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.,

An unusually large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient

WAGON YARDS,

with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.—44-6m.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is now published QUARTERLY. **25 cents** pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Gnide.

The *January Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making **Rural Homes**, Designs for **Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens,** &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.—One Hundred and Fifty Pages, on fine tinted paper, some Five Hundred Engravings and a superb **Colored Plate** and **Chromo Cover.**—The First Edition of Two HUNDRED THOUSAND just printed in English and and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

Bedsteads and Bedding

FOR SALE.

Enquire of T. R. PURNELL, or L. V. BLUM.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOKSTORE

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

Mental Photograph Albums, At the BOOK STORE.

THEA-NECTAR

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

T E A.

THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Revely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

WINSTON, N. C

THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section. Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.

☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.

April 18, 1872.—16-6m.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

Rx

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poisons. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

AT ZEVELY'S

Drug Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.,

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